

NATIONAL REGISTER  
LISTED

JUN 27 2007

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name Hewins Park Pavilion

Other name/site number 019-0850-0002

### 2. Location

Street & number 101 Salebarn Road

☐ not for publication

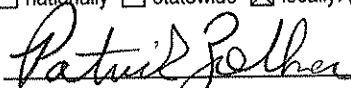
City or town Cedar Vale

☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Chautauqua Code 019 Zip code 67024

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination  
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of  
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)



5/14/07

Patrick Zollner, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

**Kansas State Historical Society**

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional  
Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National  
Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the  
National Register

☐ removed from the National  
Register

☐ other, (explain:)

Hewins Park Pavilion  
Name of Property

Chautauqua County, Kansas  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private  
☒ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)  
☐ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	total

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter Categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Laminte Radial Arch Pavilion

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: CONCRETE

Walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

Roof: METAL: Tin

Other:

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Hewins Park Pavilion  
Name of Property

Chautauqua County, Kansas  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Entertainment/Recreation

### Period of Significance

1913-1957

### Significant Dates

1913

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Hayland (Architect)

Bradley, Chester A. (Builder)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey  
# \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering  
Record # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Hewins Park Pavilion  
Name of Property

Chautauqua County, Kansas  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	4	7	2	2	9	9	5	4	1	0	8	4	7	0
Zone		Easting					Northing							
2														

3														
Zone		Easting					Northing							
4														

☐ See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Barbara A. Denney, City Clerk  
Organization City of Cedar Vale Date 1/3/07  
Street & number 702 Cedar P O Box 119 Telephone 620-758-2244  
City or town Cedar Vale State Kansas Zip code 67024

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

## Property Owner

Name City of Cedar Vale - Mayor Dwight O. Mattocks  
Street & number 702 Cedar P O Box 119 Telephone 620-758-2244  
City or town Cedar Vale State KS Zip code 67024

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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Continuation Sheet

Hewins Park Pavilion  
Cedar Vale, Chautauqua County, KS

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Hewins Park Pavilion (1913) is located at 101 Salebarn Road on the south edge of Cedar Vale (population 723). Cedar Vale is in southeast Kansas less than 10 miles from the Kansas-Oklahoma border at the eastern edge of Chautauqua County. U. S. Route 166 passes along the northern edge of Cedar Vale leading travelers east to nearby Sedan and west to Arkansas City. Hewins Park also includes the city's swimming pool, rodeo grounds, and ball fields. Cedar trees, some of which date to the 1880s, surround the pavilion. This large wood-frame gabled amphitheater is open on three sides and features a semi-circular stage at its south end. The concrete floor, which was installed in 1946, is open and contains no permanent seating. Not only is the construction exceptional, but also the building retains its integrity of location, setting, and materials.

*Exterior*

The building's size is imposing and was constructed to accommodate large crowds. Its openness allows crosswinds to keep large crowds well ventilated and comfortable during periods of extreme heat. The north-facing gable end is what can be seen from Salebarn Road. A gravel drive leads from the road around to the rear of the pavilion and back out to the road. The north, east, and west sides are open – with the roof's ends extending down to about 8 feet above ground. Originally clad with wood shingles, the roof is now covered with unadorned corrugated metal. The peak of the gable extends approximately forty feet in elevation. Both the north and south gable ends are clad with drop board siding. The wood siding probably dates to 1946 when other alterations were made. A historic photograph indicates the siding was originally a similar lapped or clapboard siding. Centered within each gable is a large rectangular louvered vent with a slightly arched top. On both the east and west sides, the area beneath the gable roof's rafter tails is open and clad with a simple wooden lattice. A shed roof of the same pitch as the gable roof extends off both the east and west sides below the main gable roof. These extensions are each supported by six evenly spaced square wooden posts. The south elevation is the only side that is enclosed. The concession area and entrance are located on either side of the stage at the southwest and southeast corners respectively. There is a smaller louvered vent centered on the south wall. In 1984, Dale Coffman led efforts to raise funds for the installation of a chain link fence that encircles the pavilion.

*Interior*

The roof is supported by six evenly spaced radial arch wooden beams that reach a thirty-nine foot high span over the interior of the building. The beams are made of 1" X 14" laminated boards that form strong, impressive arches. The solid construction of the arches no doubt accounts for the strength and longevity of the structure. Each arch is supported by a square 18" X 18" cement base that is 24" high. The arches are original. There are numerous rafter cables in the ceiling – many of which appear to be historic. The roof system is exposed much like the interior of a barn.

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Hewins Park Pavilion  
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There is a forty-two inch high semi-circular stage at the south end of the pavilion, measuring forty feet across the back and fourteen feet deep in the middle. There are wooden steps leading up at each end of the stage. The face of the stage is covered with beaded board. The majority of the interior is open as there is no permanent seating. Chairs and tables are brought in for events.

Interior painted surfaces include the stage and steps, the entire south wall behind the stage, the concession area, the wooden posts supporting the two shed roofs, and the bottom portions of the laminated beams.

Other than some minor repairs, the interior of the building remains the same as when it was built.

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Cedar Vale, Chautauqua County, KS

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hewins Park Pavilion (1913) is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance as a local gathering spot for Chautauquas, outdoor concerts, and holiday celebrations, and Criterion C for its architectural significance. Located on the south edge of Cedar Vale amongst dozens of large and historic cedar trees, area residents have been gathering at this site for community events and celebrations for nearly 100 years. The pavilion was designed by a Mr. Hayland from Winfield, Kansas, and built by local contractor Chester A. Bradley.

*Historic Context*

Euro-Americans began settling the territory that would become Chautauqua County in the late 1860s. In early 1870, a group of settlers organized a town company, and they soon named a favored spot Cedar Vale, "being so named from the presence of a few cedar trees which grew not far away."<sup>1</sup> The first building in Cedar Vale was erected in November 1870 and served as a storeroom and post office. The erection of houses and other businesses followed in the spring and summer of 1871. A school district for the town of Cedar Vale and the immediate vicinity was organized May 30, 1871, and a building was erected and dedicated to the school board on April 30, 1872.

Chautauqua County was officially organized in 1875 with Sedan serving as the county seat. The county was named for Chautauqua County, New York, which was the birthplace of Edward Jaquins, a member of the Kansas House who in 1875 introduced the bill dividing Howard County into Elk and Chautauqua. Interestingly, though, the Chautauqua circuit, which had its roots in Chautauqua County, New York, "had not yet made the name popular when it was adopted for a [Kansas] county name."<sup>2</sup> Kansas, in general, experienced a rapid increase in population in the years after the Civil War. According to the U. S. Census, by 1880 there were 11,072 people residing in Chautauqua County. The county population would peak in 1890 at 12,297 before steadily declining through the 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>3</sup>

The City of Cedar Vale acquired the property on which the pavilion sits in 1905 as the Chautauqua movement was gaining momentum in rural areas. Robert McInnes explains the significance of Chautauquas:

The Chautauquas' "talent," as performers were called, featured musicians, lectures (usually religious or political individuals or those who had distinguished military careers), singers, storytellers, magicians, humorists and comedians, and theatrical performers. These companies toured mostly the rural areas of the American West and Midwest from about 1900 to 1930; they were found to a lesser extent in the South and on

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<sup>1</sup> William G. Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: A.T. Andreas, 1883). Available at [www.kanecoll.org](http://www.kanecoll.org).

<sup>2</sup> John Rydjord, *Kansas Place-Names* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1972), 261.

<sup>3</sup> "Historical Census Browser," University of Virginia Library. Accessible online at <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/>.

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Hewins Park Pavilion  
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the eastern seaboard. So popular were these lively forms of entertainment that they were a usual and eagerly anticipated part of the summer season in the United States. At the time, Chautauquas required no explanation – everyone knew what they were and heralded a Chautauqua company's arrival with its giant tent at the local fairgrounds. Most of those attending would purchase tickets for each day of the five- to seven-day schedule. By the time the week was over, audiences returned home feeling uplifted, refreshed, spirited and energetic.<sup>4</sup>

Some Kansas towns really embraced the movement and were known for their community gatherings. Winfield and Ottawa, medium-size Kansas communities with thriving colleges, hosted many such events. "In Kansas one of the most prominent Chautauqua groups was the Cadmean Chautauqua, founded in 1913 in Des Moines, Iowa, by Charles Benjamin Franklin. When his group moved its headquarters to Topeka, the organization began to absorb and incorporate Chautauquas under the name of Associated Chautauquas, which became the largest such company in the world. At one time it had eleven traveling circuits with four hundred employees serving more than one thousand towns each summer!"<sup>5</sup>

Cedar Vale's town fathers recognized an opportunity to revive their park with the construction of an amphitheater that could host outdoor events. They began exploring options and funding alternatives and by 1912 began soliciting architectural plans.

*Property History*

*Criterion A – Entertainment and Recreation*

Rancher, businessman, and politician Ed Hewins operated a large ranch along the south edge of Cedar Vale. According to a local publication from 1900, the original ranch property consisted of 1,680 acres, part of which was Hewins Park. In 1882, Hewins set aside roughly 55 acres for this park that was beautified with plantings and landscaping over the next several years. With the assistance of local volunteers, he planted one thousand trees consisting of cedars, catalpas, and pines that were set twelve feet apart in rows. The park also featured antelope, buffalo, black bears, and numerous other animals.<sup>6</sup>

Hewins served in the Kansas Legislature as a representative from 1878-79 and as a senator from 1885-87. Despite his success, he experienced severe financial troubles and was forced to give up his Chautauqua County property. Hewins eventually left Kansas and died in Wyoming in 1898. Local entrepreneur L.C. Adam, who operated the Adam Mercantile Company that served area residents for over 50 years, acquired the ranch and park in 1899. He then immediately transferred the park property to the Hewins Park and Fair Association. An 18-acre parcel in the northeast corner of the park (where the pavilion would be

<sup>4</sup> Robert A. McInnes, "Chautauqua: The Most American Thing in America" *Kansas Heritage* 5: 3 (Autumn 1997), 10-11.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 13.

<sup>6</sup> W. M. Jones, *Dawn of the Twentieth Century – Cedar Vale, Kansas* (Cedar Vale, KS: Jones and Bartlett Publishing Company, 1901); Cedar Vale Historical Society, *A History of Cedar Vale, Kansas; One Hundred and Five Years* (Wichita, KS: Color. Inc., 1975), 48.



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built) was deeded to the City of Cedar Vale in 1905. The remaining 43 acres of the park were deeded to the City in 1922.

With the popularity of Chautauquas growing, community leaders began discussing the possibility of erecting a pavilion in Hewins Park. At their July 18, 1912 meeting, the Cedar Vale City Council considered plans for a "tabernacle" in the park submitted by Winfield architects "Mr. Fuller" and "Mr. Hayland." The council voted to accept Hayland's plans. Ten months later the council voted to accept Chester A. Bradley's bid of \$1,900 to erect the building according to Hayland's specifications.<sup>7</sup> The *Cedar Vale Commercial* reported this news in their May 23<sup>rd</sup> edition: "...townsman C.A. Bradley takes the contract and will begin work as soon as the material, which is ordered, arrives." The specifications were described as followed:

The main building will be 48 x 70 with a 12 foot extension along each side, the roof will be supported on six elaminated [sic] trusses 30 feet high placed upon concrete pillars. A large platform or stage will be built across one end and back of this will be weatherboarded all way up, and on each side will be steps. At the opposite end of building it will be weatherboarded starting 8 feet from ground. Above the extension along the side will be lattice work for ventilation from above. Will have shingle roof. No floor will be put in now but later a cement floor will go in... This will be an addition to the park that has long been needed and the people will be proud of it when completed.<sup>8</sup>

Work had begun by May 30<sup>th</sup> and it was nearly complete by July 4<sup>th</sup>. Indeed, the building that was erected closely resembles the current structure.

The July 11<sup>th</sup> edition of the *Cedar Vale Commercial* proudly announced the nearing dedication ceremony:

It is well known now that Cedar Vale has had erected a fine amphitheater in one of the prettiest parks in the state of Kansas and we are going to dedicate it with a big barbeque and old settlers reunion which will last two days. There had been hundreds of small notices printed calling attention to the fact that we will have it and distributed for 50 miles about each way that people may begin to get ready to come... There will be some of the most noted speakers in the state here, also the Governor, if he can possibly come, amusements of different kinds for those who love sports, music, singing, attractions of different kinds and last but very important the finest barbequed meats of all kinds...

Since these early days, the pavilion has been a center of local entertainment activity. From 1914 through the late 1920s, the Chautauqua Circuit provided a week of inspiring and cultural programs each summer. The plays, lectures, and musicals were entertaining as well as educational. The success resulted from the prevalent community spirit and the quality talent. Some of the entertainers were college drama and music

<sup>7</sup> Cedar Vale City Council Minutes, 18 July 1912; 15 May 1913. On file with the City of Cedar Vale.

<sup>8</sup> *Cedar Vale Commercial*, 23 May 1913. Interestingly, just days prior to receiving the contract to erect the pavilion, Chester Bradley was appointed by the Mayor to be the City Clerk. *Cedar Vale Commercial*, 16 May 1913.

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majors. One group of students from Hawaii, enrolled at Kansas State, presented music and dances of the Hawaiian Islands. Families from the surrounding area brought in their tents and camped out for several days. Several elderly residents can remember participating in the plays. One such person was Eva Stanley, who was 10 years old when the pavilion was built. In an article published in the *Cedar Vale Messenger* in 1983, she recalled fond memories of the pavilion:

From that first Chautauqua here in Cedar Vale, 1914, my family had tickets for both the afternoon and evening performances. Our house wasn't far from the park, so we walked. Some from the country rode horseback, others came in buggies or wagons, a few came in cars...seated on benches in the new pavilion, women with huge carryalls took out their fans, mostly palm-leaf, and fanned themselves vigorously. Men sometimes stood at the rear of the building, perhaps hoping to catch a stray breeze. We kids always felt cool enough on front row benches.<sup>9</sup>

Although Stanley didn't recall many of the individual program details, she remembered a program by the author Edith Wharton. "I thought that she looked beautiful in her long, party dress and wished I had one of her books." She also recalled a "quartet of college-age boys played Hawaiian music" complete with steel guitars and ukuleles.

The park was also the location for the annual Fourth of July celebrations. Families came early bringing picnic dinners. After dinner, came the program in the pavilion. It was usually decorated with flags and red, white, and blue bunting. It was a typically a program of familiar patriotic songs, a dramatic presentation of "The Gettysburg Address," speeches reminding us of the Founding Fathers and their sacrifices to give us our Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Our military veterans were recognized and honored.

A number of well-known entertainers have performed at the pavilion, including Reba McEnitre (May 1982), Red Steigel (1980s), and more recently Bryan Burline, Katrina Elam, and Barry "Bones" Patton. In June of 1975, high winds destroyed many trees surrounding the pavilion. New plantings quickly replaced them and they thrive today. Annual Spring Flings began in 1996 and continue today with music, rodeos, food and craft booths, carnival rides, and a barbeque. Families plan reunions each year and many school and club organizations hold events.

*Criterion C – Architecture*

Unfortunately, little is known about the architect who designed the pavilion besides his last name – Hayland – and his then-hometown – Winfield, Kansas. The local contractor selected to build the pavilion was Chester A. Bradley. Their use of bolted laminated wooden arches, in particular, makes this building visually interesting and architecturally exceptional. The laminated construction, which was probably less

<sup>9</sup> Reprinted in: Chautauqua County Heritage Association, *The History of Chautauqua County, Kansas* (Dallas, TX: Curtis Media Corp., 1987).

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expensive than other available materials, provides the appearance of solid timber arches. Sources on laminated wooden arches suggest that the use of nails or bolts to secure the laminates predated the glued varieties. "Before we had such cheap and reliable glues, we relied on mechanically connected, or laminated, composite members."<sup>10</sup> In Iowa, for example, there are at least three extant buildings with bolted or nailed laminate wooden arches that date to the 1880s.<sup>11</sup> Glued laminated arches became popular during the 1930s and were used in the construction of airplane hangars, barns, and other large structures with exposed rafter spaces. Although it is not known how widespread the use of glued laminated arches became in Kansas or how many extant resources there are reflecting this technique, we do know that "during the second quarter of the twentieth century, the gothic or arched-roof barn, with laminated bents and glued arches, found considerable popularity among Midwest farmers."<sup>12</sup>

The Hewins Park Pavilion resembles a typical barn of the same period in scale, materials, and roof design. The large wood-frame gabled amphitheater is open on three sides and features a semi-circular stage at its south end. The concrete floor, which was installed in 1946, is open and contains no permanent seating. Not only is the construction exceptional, but also the building retains its integrity of location, setting, and materials.

*Summary*

The City of Cedar Vale has maintained the pavilion and the surrounding Hewins Park for nearly 100 years. It is a place where generations of area residents have gathered to celebrate holidays and enjoy entertaining programs of all kinds. This property is significant culturally and architecturally and is worthy of being listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

<sup>10</sup> Robert L. Brungraber, "Mechanically Laminated Posts and Beams" part of *Structures Congress 2006: Structural Engineering and Public Safety* (American Society of Civil Engineers). Abstract available at [www.pubs.asce.org](http://www.pubs.asce.org).

<sup>11</sup> Andreas Jordahl Rhude, "Structural Glued Laminated Timber: History and Early Development in the United States" *APT Bulletin*, Vol. 29, No. 1 (1998), pp. 11-17; Email correspondence with Dr. Lowell J. Soike (13 April 2007), State Historical Society of Iowa, correspondence on file with Cultural Resources Division, KSHS.

<sup>12</sup> Glenn A. Harper and Steve Gordon, "The Modern Midwestern Barn, 1900-Present" in *Barns of the Midwest*, Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, eds. (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), 223-224.

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Cedar Vale, Chautauqua County, KS**

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Soike, Lowell J. (Historical Society of Iowa). Email correspondence dated 13 April 2007.  
Correspondence on file with Cultural Resources Division, KSHS.

Warranty Deed, April 20, 1905.

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Cedar Vale, Chautauqua County, KS

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The Hewins Park Pavilion and the land upon which it sits are located on the following 44-acre tract:  
Sec 14-TWP 34-RNG 08E: BEG 357.3 W NE COR SEC TH S1323 W 770 NWLY 1250 N 720 E1840  
TO POB LESS ROW EXC BEG 1292.4 W NE COR NE4 TH S 12 555 TH S 78 W 548 TH N 16 W 377  
TH N 90 E 266 TH N 292 TH E TO POB.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The City of Cedar Vale owns the above-referenced 44-acre tract of land that includes a park pavilion, swimming pool, rodeo pens, game fields, and RV motor home hookups. This nomination includes only the Hewins Park Pavilion and the land upon which it sits.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

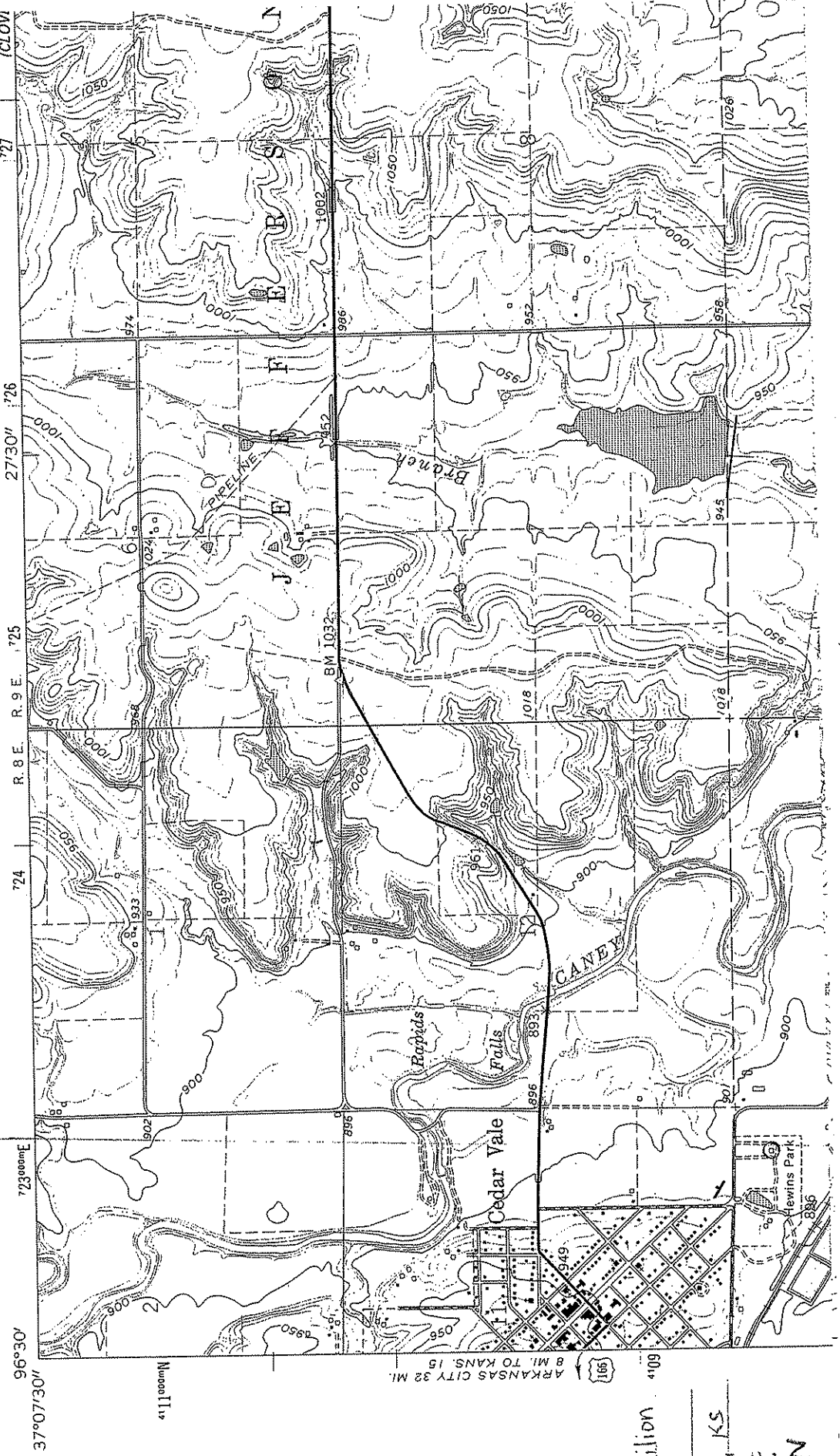
Property Name: Hewins Park Pavilion  
Location: 101 Salebarn Road, Cedar Vale, Chautauqua County, KS  
Photographer: Sarah J. Martin  
Date: 4 January 2007  
Digital images filed at the Kansas State Historical Society

- Photo 1: North and east elevations, facing SW
- Photo 2: North and west elevations, facing SE
- Photo 3: West and South elevations, facing NE
- Photo 4: South elevation, facing N
- Photo 5: North elevation, facing S
- Photo 6: Exterior, southeast corner, facing N
- Photo 7: West elevation, facing NE
- Photo 8: Interior, entrance to stage, facing E
- Photo 9: Interior, concession area near stage, facing SE
- Photo 10: Interior, facing stage, facing S
- Photo 11: Interior, facing N
- Photo 12: Interior, arch detail, facing N
- Photo 13: Interior, roof detail, facing N

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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Miss Park Pavilion

Cedar Vale

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